[THURSDAY, *July* 13, 1769.] [NUMB. 1384.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

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	D's Age.	High-Water.	riſes		ſets		
			H	M.	H.		
THURSDAY	10	5	after 4	39	before 8		
FRIDAY	11	6	4	40	8		
SATURDAY	12	7	4	41	8		
SUNDAY	13	8	4	41	8		
MONDAY	14	8	4	42	8		
TUESDAY	○	9	4	43	8		
WEDNESDAY	9	10	4	44	8		

Full ○ Tueſday next, 3 Morn.

Days 14 Hours 40 min. the 13th.

Found laſt Saturday Morning on Rotten-Row,

A Parcel of Jerſey Bills;—whoever has loſt them and can prove their Property, may have them again, by applying to THOMAS FISHER, living oppoſite the Oſwego Market. *June* 22. 81 84

To the Printer of the GENERAL EVENING POST.

Righteouſneſs exalteth a Nation, but Sin is a Reproach to any People.

THIS is a propoſition ſet forth in the Holy Scriptures, evident to the meaneſt underſtanding, confirmed by the experience of all ages, in all places on the face of the earth. Howſoever it may have pleaſed the Supreme Governor of the univerſe to leave individuals to a ſeeming promiſcuous lot of good and bad events, indiſcriminately falling to the Righteous and the Wicked, the Good and Bad; no doubt referring them to ſome future ſtate, to receive an ample recompence of reward, accruing from the reſpective merits and demerits of their actions in this probationary ſtate: it has alſo been his ſovereign pleaſure to ordain with equal certainty, "That nations, kingdoms, and empires ſhall, through all ages, fare well or ill, according to the prevalence or decay of Virtue, among the aggregate bulk of the people."* For the truth of this allegation, I appeal to all authentic hiſtory, antient and modern; to the teſtimony of all approved authors, philoſophers and divines; to the obſervation of all criticks and ſenſible men of every denomination. Where was there ever any kingdom or commonwealth that roſe to eminence, dignity, power, or glory, by any other means, than by an uncommon degree of Virtue among individuals, expanding itſelf to the more extenſive ſphere of public ſpirit, the *Amor Patriæ*, which embraces the whole community, as one family? Where was there ever found a Power on earth, able to ſubdue a *virtuous*, brave, and public-ſpirited people, thus connected and *united*? And where can you trace the decay and ruin of ſuch a flouriſhing people, but in luxury, intemperance, and debauchery, the forerunners and introductions to every ſpecies of vice, that can deprave and ſeduce a people, and debilitate a ſtate? In ſhort, what proſperous empire ever ſunk into reproach, contempt, and infamay, but by a deluge of vice, immorality, and a general contempt of Virtue overſpreading all ranks and degrees of people? What muſt we then think of our preſent ſituation, when our very zealous Patriots make a mock of Virtue, deride all pretenſions to honeſty and integrity, and dare openly declare, in defiance of common ſenſe, that private Virtue is no eſſential part of an amiable public character? PHILO-BRITANIÆ.

* Divine Juſtice itſelf ſeems indiſpenably to require, that nations ſhould be rewarded or puniſhed, *in this World*, according as their general prevailing characters are good or evil. This world is not indeed the proper place of reward and puniſhment to individuals; but it always is ſo of nations,—Becauſe it is in this world only that they exiſt as nations.

BOSTON, July 3, 1769.

The following is ſaid to be the Subſtance of the Reſolves *unanimouſly paſſed by the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *on the Firſt Day of* July *Inſtant. Preſent* 109 *Members.*

THE General Aſſembly of this his Majeſty's Colony of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, being convened by his Majeſty's Authority, by Virtue of his Writ iſſued by his Excellency the Governor, under the Great Seal of the Province, and this Houſe, thinking it their Duty at all Times to teſtify their Loyalty to his Majeſty, as well as their Regard to the Rights, Liberties and Privileges of themſelves and their Conſtituents, do paſs the following Reſolutions to be entered on the Journal of the Houſe.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do, and ever will bear the firmeſt Allegiance to our Rightful Sovereign King George the Third, and are ever ready with their Lives and Fortunes to defend his Majeſty's perſon, Family, Crown and Dignity.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur in and adhere to the Reſolutions of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the Year One Thouſand ſeven Hundred and Sixty five, and particularly in that eſſential Principle, that no man can be juſtly taxed by or bound in Conſcience to obey any Law to which he has not given his conſent in Perſon, or by his Repreſentative.

Reſolved, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That it is the indubitable Right of the Subject in general, and conſequently of the Colonies jointly or ſeverally, to Petition the King for Redreſs of Grievances, and that it is lawful, whenever they think it expedient, to confer with each other, in order to procure a joint Concurrence, in dutiful Addreſſes for Relief from their common Burthens.

Reſolved, That Governor *Bernard* in wantonly diſſolved the laſt Year's Aſſembly, and in refuſing to call another, tho' repeatedly requeſted by the People, acted againſt the Spirit of a free Conſtitution; and if ſuch Procedure be lawful, it may be in his Power whenever he pleaſes to render himſelf abſolute.

Reſolved, That at a Time when there was a general Diſcontent, on account of the Revenue Acts, an expectation of the ſudden arrival of a military Power to enforce the Execution of thoſe Acts, an apprehenſion of the Troops being quartered upon the Inhabitants, when our petitions were not permitted to reach the Royal Ear, the General Court at ſuch a Juncture diſſolved, and the Governor refuſing to call a new one, and the People thereby reduced to almoſt a State of Deſpair, at ſuch a Time it was innocent, if not highly expedient and neceſſary for the People to convene by their Committees in order to aſſociate, conſult and adviſe the beſt Means to promote Peace and Order, and by all lawful Ways to endeavour to have their united Complaints laid before the Throne, and jointly to pray for the royal Interpoſition in favour of our violated Rights, nor can this Procedure poſſibly be conceived to be illegal, as they expreſly diſclaimed all Governmental Acts!

Reſolved, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That Governor *Bernard* in his Letters to Lord *Hillſborough*, his Majeſty's Secretary of State, has given a falſe and highly injurious Repreſentation of the Conduct of his Majeſty's truly loyal and faithful Council of this Colony, and of the Magiſtrates, Overſeers of the Poor, and Inhabitants of the Town of *Boſton*, tending to bring on theſe reſpectable Bodies, and eſpecially on ſome individuals, the unmeritted diſpleaſure of our gracious Sovereign, to introduce a military Government into the Province, and to miſlead both Houſes of Parliament into ſuch ſevere Reſolutions as a true, juſt, and candid ſtate of Facts muſt have prevented.

Reſolved, That Governor *Bernard* in the Letters before mentioned, by falſely repreſenting that it was become "neceſſary the King ſhould have "the Council Chamber in his own Hands, and "ſhould be enabled by Parliament, to ſupercede "by Order in his Privy Council, Commiſſions "granted in his Name and under his Seal through-"out the Colonies," has diſcovered his Enmity to the true Spirit of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and to the Liberties of the Colonies; and particularly has meditated a Blow at the Root of ſome of the moſt invaluable Conſtitutional and Charter Rights of this Province; the Perfidy of which, at the very Time he was profeſſing himſelf a warm Friend to the Charter, is altogether, unparallelled by any Perſon in his Station, and ought never to be forgotten.

Reſolved, That the eſtabliſhing a Standing Army in this Colony, in a Time of Peace, without the Conſent of the General Aſſembly of the ſame, is an Invaſion of the natural Rights of the People, as well as thoſe which they claim as freeborn Engliſhmen, and which are confirmed by Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights as ſettled at the Revolution, and by the Charter of this Province.

Reſolved, That a Standing Army is not known as a Part of the Britiſh Conſtitution in any of the King's Dominions; and every Attempt to eſtabliſh it as ſuch has ever been eſteemed a dangerous Innovation, and manifeſtly tending to enſlave the People.

Reſolved, That the ſending an armed Force into this Colony, under a Pretence of aiding and aſſiſting the Civil Authority, is an Endeavour to eſtabliſh a Standing Army here without our Conſent, is highly dangerous to this People;——is unprecedented and unconſtitutional.

And whereas his Excellency General *Gage*, in his Letter to Lord *Hillſborough*, October the 31ſt having among other exceptionable Things expreſſed himſelf in the following Words: "From what "has been ſaid, your Lordſhip will conclude, "That there is no Government in Boſton; in "Truth there is very little at preſent, and the "Conſtitution of this Province leans ſo much to "the Side of Democracy, that the Governor has "not the Power to remedy the Diſorders that "happen in it."

Reſolved, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That his Excellency General *Gage*, in this and other Aſſertions, has raſhly and impertinently intermeddled in the Civil Affairs of this Province, which are altogether out of his Department; and of the internal Police of which, by his Letter, if not altogether his own, he has yet betrayed a Degree of Ignorance equal to the Malice of the Author.

WITH Reſpect to the Nature of our Government, this Houſe is of Opinion, that the Wiſdom, of that great Prince, WILLIAM the Third, who gave the Charter; aided by an able Miniſtry, and men thoroughly verſed in the Engliſh Conſtitution and Law, together with the happy Effects that have been derived from it to the Nation, as well as this Colony, did place it above the Reprehenſion of the General, and ſhould have led him to enquire whether the Diſorders complaining of have not ariſen from an arbitrary Diſpoſition in the Governor, rather than from too great a Spirit of Democracy in the Charter.

AND this Houſe cannot but expreſs their deep Concern, that too many in Power at Home and Abroad ſo clearly avow not only in private Converſation, but in their public Conduct, the moſt rancorous Enmity againſt the free Part of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and are indefatigable in their Endeavours to render the Monarchy abſolute, and the Adminiſtration arbitrary in every Part of the Britiſh Empire.

Reſolved, That this Houſe after the moſt careful Enquiry have not found any Inſtance of the Courſe of Juſtice being interrupted by Violence, even before a ſingle Magiſtrate, nor of any Magiſtrate's refuſing to enquire into, or redreſs any Complaint properly laid before him; while it is notorious to all the world, that even ſuch Acts of Parliament as have been deemed by the whole Continent highly oppreſſive, have been ſo far from being oppoſed with Violence that the Duties impoſed and rigorouſly exacted have been punctually paid.

Reſolved, That the fining in the ſmall Sum of *Ten Pounds* only, an high handed Offender, viz. one *Fellows* in the County of *Eſſex*, who by Force

and with Fire Arms loaded with Ball and Swan-shot, refcued a Prifoner lawfully taken by the Sheriff of laid County, is a Grievance, and tends to the Encouragement of fuch Crimes for the future.

Refolved, That the frequent entries *Nolle Profequi* by the Attorney and Advocate General, in Cafes favourable to the Liberty of the Subject, and rigorous Profecutions by Information and otherwife in thofe in favour of Power, is a daring Breach of Truft, and an infupportable Grievance on the People.

Refolved, That it is the Opinion of this Houfe, that all Trials for Treafons, Mifprifion of Treafon, or for any Felony or Crime whatfoever, committed or done in this his Majefty's faid Colony by any Perfon or Perfons refiding therein, ought of Right to be had and conducted in; and before his Majefty's Courts held within the faid Colony, according to the fixed and known Courfe of Proceeding; and that the feizing any Perfon or Perfons refiding in this Colony, fufpected of any Crime whatfoever, committed therein, and fending fuch Perfon or Perfons to Places beyond the Sea, to be tried, is highly derogatory of the Rights of Britifh Subjects; as thereby the ineftimable Privilege of being tried by a Jury from the Vicinage, as well as the Liberty of fummoning and producing Witneffes on fuch Trial, will be taken away from the Party accufed.

Thurfday's Papers fay, that thefe Refolves are not authentic—probably in fome immaterial Matter.——We fhall note the Defects when they appear.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER, April 14.

To the FREEHOLDERS *of* ENGLAND, *in general and thofe of the County of* MIDDLESEX *in particular.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE conteft between the freeholders of Middlefex and the H—— of C——— is truly conftitutional, it relates immediately to the rights of freeholders and the privileges of Parliament. A queftion of fuch a nature, and of fuch importance, cannot be treated with too great a degree of ferioufnefs and care. On the one fide are the freeholders of the firft county in England, and on the other no lefs a body than the H—— of C———.

The freeholders of Middlefex think they have a right as freeholders to chooſe whom they pleaſe to be their repreſentative in Parliament, not diſqualified by law. The H—— of C——— think they have a right to expel from their body any perſon (though not diſqualified by law) who appears to them unworthy a ſeat in that Houſe.

This I take to be the true, the exact point of difference between the freeholders of Middlefex and the H—— of C———. I will not fuppofe any thing to the difadvantage of either fide. I will not fuppofe either to be factious and feditious, or either to be venal and corrupt. I will fuppofe each fide to be influenced only by good motives, and to be actuated only by right views. The freeholders in purfuit of their rights, and the Commons in fupport of their privileges, and for a moment that they are alike open to conviction.

I only wifh I were better qualified to write on this point than I am. I think it however my duty to give my opinion on it, and to give it with all the clearnefs and perfpicuity I am able.

Were the H—— of C—— a *voluntary* fociety, a fociety which formed itfelf, it could not admit of a doubt but that, like all other fuch focieties, they would have a right to receive or expel juft whom they pleafed; but this is not the conftitution of the H—— of C——; the H—— of C—— is not a voluntary fociety whofe power derived from itfelf, it is an elected fociety only, and invefted only with a delegated power. The queftion then is from whence or from whom do the H—— of C——— derive to themfelves the privilege of expelling the member they difapprove? They do not derive it from themfelves, for they are not a voluntary fociety. If they be poffeffed of this privilege it muft have been delegated to them; but who ever delegated to them fuch a power? Did the freeholders of York ever delegate to their repreſentatives a right of fitting in judgment upon the juft and legal return of the County of Devon?

Suppofe all the freeholders in the kingdom, except thofe of a fingle county, to be of opinion that A. B. is not worthy of a ſeat in parliament, but that the freeholders of one county are of opinion that he is, I fhould be glad to know whether the freeholders of that county ever delegated to the other freeholders any right or power to put a negative upon their choice? It is abfurd to fuppofe that fuch a power could ever be delegated, or that it ever could exift; and if fuch a power does not exift even in the freeholders themfelves, much lefs can it ever exift with thofe whofe power is derived only from their delegation.

It appears to me that the right of the people to chooſe their repreſentatives, and the right of the Crown to create Peers, are very fimilar. The Crown may create any Engliſhman, being a proteſtant, and taking the oaths preſcribed by law, a Peer of the realm, and delegate to him a right to a ſeat and vote in the Houſe of Lords: And the people legally entitled to vote, may chooſe any man to be their repreſentative in Parliament who is duly qualified according to law.

Were a peerage to be conferred on a papiſt, or one who refuſes to take the oaths which the law requires, the Lords would be juſtified in refuſing to admit him to a ſeat in their Houſe; but if no legal objection can be urged againſt him, the lords I apprehend have no right to urge any other, but muſt admit him.

In like manner were the freeholders of any county to chooſe a perſon to be their repreſentative in Parliament, not qualified according to law, the Commons in that caſe certainly have a right to reject him, or rather they have no right to admit him among them, but if the freeholders chooſe a perſon properly qualified according to law, let his private or general character be what it will, I apprehend the C——— have no more right to refuſe him his ſeat in their houſe, than the Lords have to refuſe a Peer his ſeat in theirs.

The King only, by the conſtitution and law of England, can delegate a right to a ſeat in the Houſe of Lords, the people only to a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons: and ſuppoſing no legal incapacity belonging either to the new created Peer or the new elected Burgeſs or Knight of the ſhire, I do not apprehend either the L—— or C——— have, from the conſtitution, the leaſt right to object to the choice, and much leſs to ſet it aſide.

I may indeed be miſtaken in this opinon, but if they have ſuch a right, it then follows, the King cannot create a Peer, nor the people chooſe their own repreſentatives.

NAPLES, March 18.

THIS metropolis has been thrown into great confuſion from the apprehenſions of the common people, who have given great credit to a prediction that this city is to be entirely ruined by an earthquake, which, it is ſaid, will happen on the 20th inſt. This has ſtruck ſuch a panic, that ſeveral thouſands have left the place, and great number of families have moved their effects into the country. As this report is ſuppoſed to have been propagated by a gang of thieves, in order to profit by the abſence of the credulous, we have doubled our guards, and all the troops who compoſe the garriſon have orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march, wherever their aſſiſtance may be neceſſary, at a moment's warning.

Liſbon, March 16 We have juſt received the news that the Mazagan is fallen into the hands of the Moors, In conſequence of this the king has ordered a fleet of ſixty-two ſail, as well ſhips and frigates of war, as other veſſels, to put to ſea immediately, in order to endeavour to recover that fortreſs.

SALEM, July 4.

By a veſſel from the Weſt-Indies, which arrived here laſt week, we are informed, that the French Governor at Hiſpaniola had ſeized the perſons of the council, and ſent them to France; and that the diſturbances there are renewed.

BOSTON, July 6.

The embarkation of the 64th regiment is poſtponed, it is ſaid, for ten days.

Tueſday laſt, the 4th of July, the Committee of both Houſes of Aſſembly, waited upon his Excellency the Governor at Cambridge, with the following ANSWER to His SPEECH of the 1ſt of June laſt, at the Opening of the preſent Seſſion.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

AS your Excellency in your Speech to both Houſes, at the Opening of the preſent Seſſion, has recommended to us "to give our earlieſt Attention to the Buſineſs of the Province," we ſhould have been glad if your Excellency had pointed out what was expected from us.

We agree with you, SIR, "that the Buſineſs of the Province is got into ſuch an Arrear, that it will require the utmoſt Diligence to get it done within the uſual Time generally allotted to this Seſſion:" Who brought the Province under this Difficulty, your Excellency can be at no Loſs to determine: Had the Aſſembly been called in the Fall of the Year paſt, there would have been no Cauſe of ſuch Complaint.

Your Excellency has been pleaſed to tell us "that you ſhall be ready to concur with us in all Meaſures propoſed for the Good of the People, that are conſiſtent with the invariable Rule you have laid down, of not departing from the Duty you owe to the King." It is ſurpriſing SIR, that ſo ſoon after ſuch a Declaration your Excellency ſhould ſuſpend your Aſſent to a Reſolve for an Eſtabliſhment for Forts and Garriſons, even for a ſingle Moment, eſpecially as ſuch an Eſtabliſhment was always a favourite Object with your Excellency—Does the "Duty you owe to the King, or the Regard you have for the Good of the People," forbid your ſigning it? If ſo, how could your Excellency recommend this Buſineſs to the Houſe in your Meſſage of the twenty-firſt Inſtant, as what was neceſſary to be immediately done? We are ſenſible, may it pleaſe your Excellency, "that the Service of the Crown and the Intereſt of the People are Objects very compatible with each other, and that they muſt be ſo under a Monarch who makes the general Welfare of all his Subjects the ſole End of his Government." This Sentiment is what the Two Houſes have adopted, and have always made their Object; and had your Excellency in humble Imitation of your Royal Maſter during your Adminiſtration, acted from ſuch noble Principles, many of the Diſputes between your Excellency and former Aſſemblies would have had no Exiſtence.——We ſhall with all convenient Diſpatch finiſh the Buſineſs of the preſent Seſſion; and we have a juſt Right to expect that your Excellency will give your Aſſent to all ſuch Reſolves and Acts, that may be laid before you, as will be for the Intereſt of the People and the real Service of the Crown.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives have voted a Meſſage to his Excellency the Governor, in anſwer to his Excellency's of the 28th of June, but it is not yet delivered.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON, legally warned and aſſembled in in Faneuil-Hall, on Tueſday the 4th of July, A. D. 1769.

RICHARD DANA, Eſq; Moderator.

THE Petition of a great Number of reſpectable Inhabitants, was read, ſetting forth, "That ſome Perſons have, as they are informed from good Authority, petitioned or requeſted of his Excellency Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Baronet, Commander in Chief of this Province, that the 14th, or ſome other Regiment, may be detained in this Town in order to protect their Lives and Properties, notwithſtanding the Laws of the Land make ample Proviſion for the Security of all his Majeſty's Subjects without the Aid of any Military Force whatever; and fearing ſuch Requeſt may be repreſented to Adminiſtration as the Senſe of the Inhabitants, they pray that ſuch Steps may be taken, as the Town ſhall think proper, to prevent the ill Effects of ſuch Repreſentations, and to convince the World that the Reſidence of a Military Power in the Body of this Metropolis is, upon various Conſiderations, quite diſagreeable to the Inhabitants."——This Petition being conſidered, the following VOTES paſſed, NEMINE CONTRADICENTE, in a very full Town-Meeting. viz.

WHEREAS this Town have in divers Ways more particularly in a late humble Petition to our moſt Gracious Sovereign, expreſſed their Grief and Aſtoniſhment to find Accounts had been tranſmitted from hence to Adminiſtration, repreſenting this Town to be in a State of Diſorder and Confuſion, and in Oppoſition to the due Reſtraint of Law and Conſtitutional Authority, thereby inducing the Neceſſity of a Military Power to aid the Civil Magiſtrate, and preſerve the Peace; And whereas in ſaid Petition the Town declare theſe Accounts to be ill-grounded, which have repreſented them as held to their Allegiance and Duty only by the Band of Terror, and the Force of Arms; and at the ſame Time humbly ſupplicate His Majeſty to remove the Military Power now among us, which they were unanimous in their Opinion was a Power unneceſſary—a Power unfavourable to Commerce, deſtructive to Morals, dangerous to Law, and tending to overthrow the Civil Conſtitution; Therefore,

VOTED, That ſuch Perſons among us, if any ſuch there be, as have petitioned Governor Bernard, or in any other Way, ſignified their Deſire that ſome of the Troops may be detained for the Preſervation of their Perſons and Properties, have therein counteracted the declared Senſe of the Town, diſcovered themſelves ignorant of its true Intereſt, and highly inimical to its Peace and Proſperity,

VOTED, That if on any Occaſion it ſhould become neceſſary, the Town are, and always have been ready to obey and aſſiſt the Civil Magiſtrate, in the due Execution of the good and wholeſome Laws of the Land, which they are of Opinion will be ſufficient for the Preſervation of Peace and good Order, without any Military or Foreign Aid whatever. Atteſt.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

LONDON,

April 19. On Monday, the 10th inſtant, the ſervant of Mr. Peters, a farmer at Waſhingford in wornwall, having beaten a horſe with great cruelty, the beaſt ſeized him with his teeth, held him in the air, and kicked him with his fore feet in ſuch a manner, that he died in leſs than two hours.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) June 12.

The general aſſembly of this province which ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the 15th inſtant, we hear, will meet on that day.

A few days ago two tradeſmen of this town, with a negro, went out a little way in the river in a canoe, to take the diverſion of fiſhing, when a large fiſh, commonly called a devil-fiſh, getting entangled with the grapnel, dragged the canoe with ſuch velocity, that it went under water, one of the tradeſmen and the negro were drowned, the other when the canoe came up got upon the bottom of it, and was ſo carried by the fiſh for upwards of two miles, when he was happily ſaved by ſome people in another canoe near Fort Johnſon.

On Friday the 2d inſt. the merits in a cauſe between one of the ſearchers of this port, againſt the ſhip Britannia and cargo, on an information for importing certain prohibitted articles, came on to be argued before James Simpſon Eſq; judge of his Majeſty's court of vice-admiralty, who, on the monday following, was pleaſed to decree, That the ſeveral commodities enumerated in the information having been imported contrary to the directions of the act of the 15. Car. cap. 7. were forfeited, but it having appeared that they were of very ſmall value, and that they were brought into this port, by the imprudence of the maſter, expreſsly contrary to the directions of his owners, who were merchants of the firſt repute in Europe, his Honour was of opinion, that the ſhip was within the equitable proviſions, made in the ſtatutes paſſed in the 27th and 28th years of the reign of King Edward the third, and therefore decreed that the ſhip, together with the reſt of the cargo, ſhould be reſtored to the claimant in behalf of the owners, and directed to the maſter to pay the charges of the proſecution.

Letters from London inform us, that by the mutiny act, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, the billetting clauſe for America, is not to take effect in any province, colony, or plantation where an act of aſſembly for quartering his Majeſty's troops, has been paſſed and been confirmed by the king.

We hear from North-Carolina, that his Excellency Governor Tryon, is gone to Virginia, &c. and that before he ſet out he diſſolved the general aſſembly of that province, which has not met ſince November laſt.

Letters from Auguſta mention, that the Creek and Choctaw Indians have lately had an engagement near Mobille, in which the latter came off victorious, having killed ſeven Creeks. The ſame letters add, that the Spaniards at the Havanna continue to tamper with the Creeks.

BOSTON, June 29.

Laſt Tueſday forenoon a country woman, fainted away on the ſteps of a ſhop under liberty tree, and expired immediately.—The jury of inqueſt found *That ſhe had been abuſed by ſome ſoldiers, which, in all probability was the occaſion of her death.*

July 3. Private letters from London by the laſt veſſels mention, that Mr. Pownal made a motion in the houſe of commons for the repeal of the American revenue act, which was ſtrenuouſly ſeconded by Mr. George Grenville, who was ſupported by Alderman Beckford and Mr. Trecothick, both of them members for the city of London.—The miniſtry were ſilent, and it appeared evident to every perſon preſent, that the acts would have been repealed, had the motion not been as warmly oppoſed by the Rockingham party, as it was contended for by Mr. Grenville and his friends. From the ſilence of the miniſtry, it is not doubted but they wiſhed the acts repealed, tho' they were afraid to take the lead, having already repeatedly ſubjected themſelves to the charge of inconſiſtency; they are certainly in great perplexity, and the kingdom in the greateſt diſorder.—The houſe will ſoon riſe, and the reaſon of it is ſaid to be, that the Middleſex freeholders, led on by the ſupporters of the bill of rights, are determined to petition both houſes of parliament, and even the king himſelf, in behalf of Mr. Wilkes;—all the London mob are to march in the proceſſion to the number of ſome hundred thouſands:—If the petitions are rejected, or received and not favourably anſwered, after going through this regular proceſs, the mobility, our preſent ſtate doctors, are to be let looſe to enforce conviction.

Ad——n, however, having information of this plan are taking the proper meaſures to render it abortive, and the houſe will be prorogued, in a few days, before the petition can be delivered.—Licentiouſneſs reigns without any controul; and the ſober part of the community are looking forward with fear and trembling, to the arrival of that moment, which they hourly dread, when our liberties will be totally annihilated by a popular commotion; or will again take firmer root from a complete ſuppreſſion of mobbing, and by impreſſing upon the lower rank, a proper reſpect for the laws of their country. [*Not force, but juſtice will do it.*]

It is certain, that, many gentlemen of great intereſt and good principles, have been induced to join the populace party, being alarmed by the behaviour of Ad——n, reſpecting Colonel Lutterell's election in preference to Mr. Wilkes, for the county of Middleſex.

A letter from Halifax mentions, that the iſland of St. John's is made a ſeparate government, and that Lieut. Governor Franklin of Novo-Scotia, is appointed Governor.

By a veſſel juſt arrived from Meramachie, in Nova-Scotia, we are informed that Capt. William Murray of this town, on the 27th of May fell over board in the river, two days after his arrival there, and was unfortunately drowned. This Gentleman, with ſome others of this town, has carried on a conſiderable ſalmon fiſhery in that river, for ſome years by paſt.

PROVIDENCE, July 1.

Purſuant to a letter from a committee of merchants at New-York, the merchants and traders of Providence are to have a meeting this afternoon, relative to the non importation of Britiſh manufactures.

Saturday laſt Brigadier General Pomeroy, and Commodore Hood, attended by a number of officers, came to town from Boſton, and proceeded to Newport, from whence the Commodore arrived here on Thurſday, on his return to Boſton. General Pomeroy is bound to New-York, from whence he embarks for England.

NEWPORT, July 5.

During the laſt ſeſſion of our aſſembly a letter was received by the ſpeaker, from Virginia, incloſing a copy of the reſolutions entered into by the late houſe of burgeſſes of that colony—to which we are told the aſſembly have agreed, and a committee is accordingly appointed for preparing an addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty.

Yeſterday morning as a young man was bathing himſelf at Eaſton's-beach, a little diſtance from this town, he was badly wounded in one of his feet by the bite of a ſhark.

PHILADELPHIA,

July 10. Laſt week arrived at Newcaſtle, where ſhe now lies, his Majeſty's ſhip Huſſar, Capt. Corner, being ſtationed in this river. We hear her people have already impreſſed ſeveral veſſels bound for this port, out of one of which they preſſed three ſeamen.

As a proof of the length to which tyranny may be carried by thoſe who have power in their hands, we have the following anecdote—Soon after the concluſion of the late diſturbances in Hiſpaniola, a young gentleman of a large fortune going to Port-au-Prince to diſpoſe of ſome ſugars, wore his hanger by his ſide as formerly, which was reported to the General, whereupon he had him ſeized, and ordered a court to try him, but they finding nothing worthy of puniſhment, acquitted him; this alſo being told the General, he ſurrounded the houſe, with his ſoldiers, took the young gentleman, had him ſhot, and confiſcated his eſtate; and the whole court he ſent home to France in a ſhip.

We hear from Maryland, that when the names of the merchants who ſign'd the addreſs to his Majeſty were known there, it was diſcovered that ſome few of them were tobacco merchants, and that three of them had veſſels there; on which the people reſolved, that thoſe veſſels ſhould not have any more tobacco, at leaſt till all the other veſſels were full. In conſequence of which reſolution, a number of hogſheads of tobacco that had been brought to the landing for one of the veſſels, were ſtopped by the people, who abſolutely refuſed letting them go on board, although the ſlat was then come to the landing to take them in.

Tueſday laſt, about 12 o'clock in the forenoon, one George Shitz, near Frankford, being a reaping, and very warm, drank ſome cold water, intending to drink rum after it; but before he could get the rum, he was taken ill, and died the next morning.—Several people, in this city, have loſt their lives by the ſame means, ſince our laſt, and others fell down in the ſtreets, and were with difficulty recovered,

Yeſterday the ſloop Sally, Capt. Blewer, arrived here from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, which Place he left the firſt Inſtant. He informs us that Capt. Lamb, in a ſloop from St. Chriſtophers, ſpoke the ſhip St. Helena, Captain Arthur, from Briſtol, bound to Charleſtown, who deſired him to inform the inhabitants that the American revenue act was repealed. We alſo hear, by Capt. Blewer, that the merchants in Charleſtown have agreed not to import any goods they can poſſibly do without.

On Tueſday next his Majeſty's 34th regiment, under the command of Col. Reid, will embark from hence for England.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

The Brig Mansfield, Capt. Hepburn, is arrived at New-London, from Liverpool, and has brought Letters from that Place as late as the 12th of May, but we cannot learn by them that the Parliament had done any Thing in American Affairs ſince our laſt Advices from thence, nor that there has been any Change in the Miniſtry.

Letters by Captain Rogers, who arrived here on Saturday in 27 Days from Penſacola, bring Advice of the much lamented Death of Governor Elliot, who was found dead in his Study about 8 o'Clock in the Morning, juſt one Month after his Arrival. This melancholy Event was the more ſurpriſing, as it never diſcovered before, that he had the leaſt Diſorder either in Body or Mind, and ſeem'd to be in good Health about an Hour and a Half before his Death was diſcovered. His Conduct had endear'd him to the People and raiſed high Expectations of him in the general Opinion. He had a Commiſſion to examine into the Conduct of Governor B——e, and call him to Account. This with the Aſſiſtance of the Council, he had executed with great Addreſs and Impartiality, but ſeemed ſhock'd at the atrociouſneſs of ſome Things that appeared on the Examination. The whole Affair was to have been concluded the very Day, or the Day after, that proved the Day of his Death. By this Accident the Supreme Command again devolves upon B——e, to the great regret of the Council, who will nevertheleſs ſend home the whole Account of his Conduct as appeared upon Examination, which he has in vain endeavoured to prevent.

On the 4th Inſtant a Man dreſſed in a blue Coat, accompanied with a other Men in Trowſers, and appearing like Sailors, came to the Houſe of a Shopkeeper in Weſt Cheſter County, where they met with a Man whom they charged with being a Deſerter from the Army in Ireland; and order'd him to go with them. The Man denied his having ever been in the Army, and refuſed to go; upon which the Man in blue, who ſaid he was a Serjeant and one of the other Men, preſented Piſtols to the Breaſt of the Countryman, and declared they would ſhoot him if he offer'd to reſiſt, or refuſed to go. The Man of the Houſe, offering to interpoſe, was treated and threatened in like Manner, and the Man was carried off, by the three other Men. One of the Neighbours where this happened, a few Days ago, received a Letter, acquainting him that the poor Man was in this City, and ſtill under Confinement. The Man who received this Letter, and one of his Neighbours, Yeſterday came down, in order to lay the Affair before proper Authority, but found as we hear, that the Priſoner had been diſcharged before they came to Town.

A Parcel of Earthen Ware, wrought Iron, and a few other Packages of Goods having been brought in here on Tueſday laſt, from New-Haven, lately imported there from Liverpool; it was found on Inquiry that they belonged and were conſigned to Perſons in this City, ſave only fifteen Crates of the Earthen Ware, the Property of the Maſter of the Veſſel in which they were imported, and by him ſent here for Sale. ——But we have the Pleaſure to inform the Public, that the Owners of ſaid Goods, ſo far from inſiſting on their Delivery here, agreeable to the Tenor of the Bills of Lading, did very cheerfully ſign an Order to the Maſter of the Veſſel who brought them, to take them immediately back again to New-Haven; there to lie in Store, until the Act of Parliament, impoſing Duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. is repealed,—And it is hoped that this Example will prevent the like Attempts for the furture; and ſpare others the Trouble and Expence of double Freight.——As the Inhabitants of this City do by no Means chooſe that it ſhould be expoſed to the reproachful Cenſure of being the common Receptacle of prohibited Goods, from all Parts of the Continent, which poſſibly might be the Conſequence of admiting their Reception from any one Colony.

The Committee appointed to inſpect into the Importation of Goods in this City, contrary to the Agreement ſubſcribed by the Merchants, Traders, and others, are, in Conſequence of the Truſt repoſed in them, under a Neceſſity of advertiſing the Public, that *Thomas Charles Willett*, Milliner, in Wall-Street, in this City, having been at Philadelphia about ſix Weeks ago; and ſuſpected of having brought Goods from thence, confeſſes that he did there purchaſe ſundry Goods to the Amount of about Thirty Pounds, which he expoſed to Sale in this City: That he exchanged in Boſton, from whence he is lately arrived, ſome unſaleable Goods he had in his Store for others, which were abſolutely neceſſary for his Buſineſs ——He alledges in his Juſtification, that he did not know when he purchaſed the Goods in Philadelphia, that it was contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants here, and that as thoſe he brought from Boſton were only in Exchange for others leſs valuable, he conceived no Injury was done by it to this Colony.——How far *theſe Excuſes* will exculpate the Conduct of the ſaid *Willett*, muſt be ſubmitted to the *impartial* Public, and the *patriotic* Ladies of this City, who will undoubtedly *treat* him accordingly.

A Gentleman in Carolina, writes his Friend in this City, that the Veſſel mentioned under the Philadelphia Head, brought Advice that the Acts for raiſing a Revenue in America, were repealed the 20th of May, [*The Story comes thro' a good many Hands——we wiſh it may be true.*]

By a Gentleman in Town, who left Briſtol the Firſt of May, we hear, That the whole mercantile Intereſt of England were about to unite in a petition to his Majeſty, on Affairs of great Moment to the Commerce of England. That it was expected the Petition would be preſented in about a Week, and it was thought would have ſo great Effect, that if the Parliament ſhould be before that prorogued, it would occaſion their being called together again by Auguſt at furtheſt.

The General Gage Packet, Capt. Kemble of this Port, was arrived at London.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Brig Friendſhip, Lewis; Sloop Polly, Houſton; Betſy, and Lydia, Stevenſon; and Pitt, Cumming, from Quebec. Pentacola Packet, Rogers, Penſacola; Mary Smith, Hiſpaniola; Chloe, Goodwin, St. Euſtatia; Liberty, Scallon, Honduras; Diſpatch, Montanye, Cauſoe; Sally, Keais, Monſerat; Hope, Malcome, St. Auguſtine; Lydia, Freebody, and Schooner Dorothy, Seabrooke, Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Nancy, Snead; Schooner Sally, Parſons; and Betſy, Heath, Virginia; Betſy, Dirickſon, North-Carolina.

Cutward.——Brig Polly, Walſh, for Honduras; Mary, Shoals, Jamaica. Sloop Conway, Elder, Madeira; Diſpatch, Montanye, Quebec; Liberty, Hammond, Penſacola; Mary, Smith, Barbadoes; Hope, Holland, Philadelphia; Schooner Defiance, Peck, North-Carolina.

Cleared.——Ship Ellin, Clark, to Briſtol. Sloop Richard, Quill, Hull; Little Betſy, Smith; and Heſter, Lowndes, St. Croix; Live Oak, Foy, Jamaica; Fanning, Hoſmer, and Betſy, Dowzick, North-Carolina; Sally, Keais; Two Brothers, Warner; and Charming Polly, Freebody, Rhode-Iſland; Nancy, Snead; and Schooner Betſy, Heath, Virginia; Induſtry, Daviſon, Grenades; Polly, Amory: and Sloop Catherine, Muzzine, Tortola.

CAPTAIN Anthony Rutgers, has for Sale, at his Cordage Store, in Maiden-Lane, next to the Fire-Engine Houſe; A large Aſſortment of Cordage of all Sizes; where Cables and other Cordage may be had at the ſhorteſt Notice. 84 87

To be SOLD, by
EDWARD LAIGHT,
A Very valuable Negro Fellow,
about 20 Years of Age, is well acquainted with the Currying Buſineſs, and ſold for no Fault, but want of Employ:——Said Negro is as juſtly entitled to as good a Character as any Slave in the Government.
July 12th, 1769. 84 87

A Likely Negro Man, about 20 Years old, a Baker by Trade, to be ſold, for no other Reaſon than his Maſter's declining the Buſineſs,—he can be well recommended:——Inquire of the Printer.
84 87

WANTED,
A Young Man to wait at Table:—Inquire of the Printer hereof.——None need apply but ſuch as can bring a good Character, for Sobriety, Honeſty, and Diligence, as good Encouragement will be given. 84 87

ANY Perſons being capable of making Bow-Strings for Hatter's Uſe, or Buttons, Loops and Looping, by applying to the Printer hereof, may hear of proper Encouragement. 84 87

GARRAT NOEL,
HAS for Sale, at his Book-Store, next Door to the Coffee-Houſe;
DISCOURSES
ON THE TRUTH OF
REVEALED RELIGION,
AND OTHER
IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
By the Rev. HUGH KNOX,
Of Saba, in the Weſt-Indies,
With a general ASSORTMENT of
BOOKS and STATIONARY
As uſual, and a handſome Collection of the moſt elegant
PICTURES
Framed and glazed in America; which will be ſold lower than any of the ſame Size and Quality can be imported from England. ——84——

TO BE SOLD, BY
HENRY WHITE,
At the Houſe wherein the late Treaſurer lived, between the Coffee-Houſe and Fly-Market;
FOUR Penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Deck and Sheeting Nails, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs. 84

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of John French, Eſq; late of the City of New-York, deceaſed, to meet at the Houſe of the Widow Brock, near the City-Hall, in New-York, on Tueſday the 25th Inſtant, at Six of the Clock in the Afternoon, to ſettle with the Executors of his Eſtate. 84 87

THE Gentlemen the former Proprietors of the Smack Amherſt, now the Smack Pitt; are deſired to meet at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe at Ten o'Clock on Monday next, in Order to conſult what is to be done with the ſaid Smack; as ſhe will never quit Coſt in the Buſineſs of a Smack, being greatly out of Repair, and being too large for the Buſineſs.

In ſo doing, you will oblige,
Your's, &c.
WILLIAM DOBBS;
PETER PARKS.

New-York, July 13, 1769.

By Permiſſion of His Excellency the GOVERNOR,
The laſt NIGHT.
On Friday Evening the Fourteenth Inſtant.
A VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT,
At Mr. BURNS's LONG ROOM.
ACT Iſt.
A PASTORAL, by Mr. WARWELL.
Come rouſe Brother Sportſman, (a Hunting Song) by Mr. HUDGSON.
Bright Authot of my preſent Flame, by Mr. WARWELL.
ACT 2d.
MAY EVE; or KATE of ABERDEEN, by Mr. HUDGSON.
A SONG in the Anacreontick Taſte, by Mr. WARWELL.
The JEST, ſet by Mr. MICHAEL ARNE, by Mr. HUDGSON.
ACT 3d.
A CANTATA, by Mr. WARWELL.
A SONG, by Mr. HUDGSON.
A DUETT, by Mr. WARWEEL, and Mr. HUDGSON
☞ TICKETS to be had at Mr. BURNS's Tavern, at Five Shillings each.
No Perſon to be admitted without a TICKET.
To begin at Half an Hour after Seven o'Clock.

POETS CORNER.

The PICTURE and the MIRROR, A FABLE.

AS there are various sorts of minds,
So friendships are of diff'rent kinds:
Some, constant when the object's near,
Soon vanish if it disappear.
Another sort with equal flame,
In absence will be still the same:
Some folks a trifle will provoke,
Their weak attachment soon is broke;
Some great offences only move
To change in friendship or in love.
Affection, when it has its source
In things that shift and change of course,
As these diminish and decay,
Must likewise fade and melt away.
But when 'tis of a nobler kind,
Inspir'd by rectitude of mind,
Whatever accident arrives,
It lives, and death itself survives:
Those different kinds reduc'd to two,
False friendship may be call'd and true.
In CELIA's drawing room of late
Some female friends were met to chat;
Where after much discourse had past,
A portrait grew the theme at last:
'Twas CELIA's you must understand,
And by a celebrated hand.
Says one, That picture sure must strike,
In all respects it is so like;
Your very features, shape and air
Express'd, believe me, to a hair;
The price I'm sure cou'd not be small,—
Just fifty guineas frame and all.—
That Mirror there is wond'rous fine—
I own the bauble cost me nine;
I'm fairly cheated you may swear,
For never was a thing so dear:
Dear—quoth the Looking-glass—and spoke;
Madam, it wou'd a saint provoke:
Must that same gaudy thing be own'd
A pennyworth at fifty pound;
While I at nine am reckon'd dear,
'Tis what I never thought to hear!
Let both our merits now be try'd,
This fair assembly shall decide,
And I will prove it to your face,
That you are partial in the case.
I give a likeness far more true
Than any artist ever drew:
And what is vastly more, express
Your whole variety of dress:
From morn to noon, from noon to night,
I watch each change and paint it right;
Besides I'm mistress of the art,
Which conquers and secures a heart.
I teach you how to use those arms,
That vary and assist your charms,
And in the triumphs of the fair,
Claim half the merit for my share:
So when the truth is fairly told,
I'm worth at least my weight in gold;
But that vain thing of which you speak
Becomes quite useless in a week.
For, tho' it had no other vice,
'Tis out of fashion in a trice,
The cap is chang'd, the cloke, the gown;
It must no longer stay in town;
But goes in course to hide a wall
With others in your country-hall.
The Mirror thus:——The Nymph reply'd,
Your merit cannot be deni'd:
The portrait too, I must confess,
In some respects has vastly less.
But you yourself will freely grant
That it has virtues which you want.
'Tis certain that you can express
My shape, my features and my dress,
Not just as well, but better too
Than KNELLER once or RAMSAY now.
But that same image in your heart
Which thus excells the painter's art,
The shortest absence can deface,
And put a monkey's in its place:
That other which the canvas bears,
Unchang'd and constant, last for years,
Won'd keep its lustre and its bloom
Tho' it were here and I at Rome.
When age and sickness shall invade
Those youthful charms and make them fade,
You'll soon perceive it, and reveal
What partial friendship shou'd conceal:
You'll tell me, in your usual way,
Of furrow'd cheeks and locks grown gray:
Your gen'rous rival, not so cold,
Will ne'er suggest that I am old;
Nor mark when time and slow disease
Has stoll'n the graces wont to please;
But keep my image to be seen
In the full blossom of sixteen:
Bestowing freely all the praise
I merited in better days.
You will (when I am turn'd to dust,
For beauties die, as all things must,
And you remember but by seeing)
Forget that e'er I had a being:
But in that picture I shall live,
My charms shall death itself survive,
And figur'd by the pencil there
Tell that your mistress once was fair.
Weigh each advantage and defect,
The Portrait merits most respect:
Your qualities would recommend
A servant rather than a friend;
But service sure, in every case,
To friendship yields the higher place.

Just published,
And sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE at the EXCHANGE,
A
NEW MANUAL, AND PLATOON EXERCISE: WITH AN EXPLANATION.
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

IF SARAH THOMSON, Daughter of Doctor THOMSON, of Lurgan, in the County of Armagh, in Ireland, will apply to the Printer hereof, she will hear of something considerably to her Advantage; or any Person giving Information concerning her, the Favour will be gratefully acknowledged. She is about 17 Years old, and was seen in Philadelphia about 18 Months since. 83 86

TO be sold, the six under-mentioned Lots of Land, situated in Old Town, on the South Side of Staten-Island, and bounding on the public Road that leads to Perth-Amboy, viz.

One containing 72 Acres,
another 62,
another 54,
another 140,
another 54,
and the other 42 Acres, all in good, Fence, and in the running out of the said Lots, great Care was taken in dividing, as equally as possible, the Wood Land and Meadows, as may appear by a Map of the whole Tract; to be seen at the Residence of James Lawrence, John Burt Lyng, or Joseph Allicoke, in this City, An indisputable Title will be given, by Charles Jandine, the Proprietor, now living on the Premises. 63 69

TO BE SOLD, BY
ABRAHAM DURYEE,
Opposite the Fly-Market,

WHITE lead ground in oil, in powder ditto, Spanish brown ground, and in powder do. best spanish yellow ground, and in powder do. verdigrise, ground do. red lead, Prussian blue, vermillian, umber, litharge, white vitriol, powder blue, whiting, linseed oil; 6 by 4, 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 4, 12 by 10, 13 by 11, 12 by 14, crown glass; painting brushes: Scarlet, blue, green, mix'd, grey, black and brown fine broad-cloth; middling and low price do. yard wide cloth, forrest or hunters do. Bath rugs, superfine knaps, yard wide do. coating and bearskin, Devonshire kersey, German serge, drugget, black serge-denim, camblets; ¾ and 9-4 rose blankets, 10-4 swanskin do. spotted rugs, superfine black and light colour hair plush, black russel, striped and black calimancoes, bombaseen, scarlet, white, yellow and striped flannel; rattinets and shalloons, osnaburgs, crokes, and felt and castor hats; best velvet corks, black, blue, cloth and buff colour'd breeches patterns; black, blue, white and mixt worsted hose; women's blue do. cotton do. worsted mits, buckskin and shammy gloves, &c. &c. ALSO,

Choice old Madeira wine, Teneriff and Lisbon do. choice sweet do. brandy, Geneva in cases, old Jamaica spirits, muscovado and loaf sugar, bohea tea, chocolate, coffee; also a few hogsheads best West-India rum. 83 26

To be sold at Public Vendue,
At the Court-House in the Town of Goshen, in Orange-County, on Thursday the 10th Day of August next;

SUNDRY Parcels of Land in the said Town of Goshen, belonging to the Estate of Col. Samuel Gale, deceased, to wit, Lot No. 30, containing 80 Acres; part of the Lots 7 and 24; the Lot No. 24 in the West Division of the said Town, containing 71 Acres and Part of the Lot No. 26; and also 31½ Acres in the said Town. The above Lands are very well situated and not far from the Goshen Meeting and Court-House.——They have been improved for many Years, and have a large Quantity of good Meadow already cleared, sufficiently watered, wooded, &c.—For further Particulars, inquire of Samuel Gale, Esq; in Goshen. 81 85

TO BE SOLD,

A Fine large Brick House two Stories and a Half high, with three Fire Places, a front Cellar, and a back Cellar Kitchen, with all other Conveniencies; it is in a good Place for Trade or Merchandise, at the North-River, next Door to Mr. Thomas Pettit:——Inquire of
83 86 THOMAS PETTIT.

PURSUANT to an Order of George Brewerton, and Benjamin Blagge, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court for the City of New-York; upon the Petition of Rem Remsen, of Brucklyn, Long-Island, in the Province of New-York, Cooper, an Insolvent Debtor and sundry of his Creditors; Notice is hereby given by the said Petitioners, to all the Creditors of the said Rem Remsen, to shew Cause (if any they have) before the said Judges, at the House of the said George Brewerton, Esq; on Friday the 24th Day of July Instant, at ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, being the Day and Place by the said Judges appointed) why an Assignment of the said Rem Remsen's Estate, should not be made to Jecamiah Allen, of the City of New-York, Gun Smith, Assignee, appointed by the Petitioners for that Purpose, to receive and dispose of the same, for the Benefit of the Creditors of the said Rem Remsen, and the said Rem Remsen be thereupon discharged, pursuant and agreeable to the Directions of an Act of the President, the Council, and General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned;" and also pursuant to two other Acts of the Legislature of the said Colony, the one entitled, an Act to continue an Act, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned, with an Addition thereto," the other, entitled, "An Act more effectually to secure to the Creditors, the Benefits intended by the Acts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors." Dated New-York, 4th July, 1769. 83 84

TO BE SOLD, BY
HAYMAN LEVY,
In BAYARD-STREET,

A Fine Parcel of pick'd Beaver, Raccoon and Musquash; Deer Leather, both Indian dressed and in the Hair, &c. &c. &c. 82 85

To be sold at public Vendue,
On Friday the 7th of July next,
At the Merchant's COFFEE-HOUCE;

ONE equal Tenth undivided Part of HORN-ISLAND, in the Province of West-Florida, with one equal Tenth undivided Part of all the Cattle on said Island. 82 85

RUN-away last Sunday, from the Subscriber, at Rariton, a Negro Fellow, named EBEN, about 30 Years of Age, he speaks English and Dutch, can read and write, and its likely will forge a Pass; He had on a Linsey Woolsey Waistcoat, Tow Shirt and Trowsers, and an old Hat.—Whoever takes him up and returns him, or secures him, so that I may have him again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and have all reasonable Charges paid, by
Rariton, July 5, 1769. WILLIAM CROOK.
N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others are desired not to harbour, conceal or carry him off, as they will answer it at their Peril. 83 86

WHEREAS Gerardus Groesbeck and Abraham Ten Broeck, did make and with their Hands subscribe a certain Writing bearing Date the twentieth Day of February, Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Nine; and published the same twelve Weeks successively, in Hugh Gaine's News Paper, entitled the New-York Gazette and the Weekly Mercury; and in James Parker's News Paper, entitled the New-York Gazette or the Weekly Post-Boy, two of the Public News Papers of this Colony: Which said Writing was, and is directed by the Tenor thereof; To all Persons interested in the Lots therein after mentioned, and recites; that Whereas his late Majesty King George the Second, by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province of New-York, bearing Date the 15th Day of June, in 13th Year of his Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini 1739. Did Grant and Confirm unto Edward Collins, James De Lancey, Gerardus Stuyvesant, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Charles Williams, and Frederick Morris; a certain Tract of Land in the County of Albany, called Walumschack, to the Eastward of a Place called Hosack; beginning at a certain mark'd Tree, which is 147 Chains, distant from the late Dwelling House of Garret Cornelius Van Ness, measured on a Line running South 75 Degrees East from the South East Corner of said House to the said Tree; and running from the said mark'd Tree North 13 Degrees and 30 Minutes, West 90 Chains and 40 Links, then North 40 Degrees and 15 Minutes, East 210 Chains; then North 77 Degrees, East 90 Chains; then South 31 Degrees and 40 Minutes, East 604 Chains, then South 65 Degrees West, 92 Chains; then North 44 Degrees and 30 Minutes West, 150 Chains; then North 75 Degrees, West 129 Chains; then North 20 Degrees, West 146 Chains; then South 60 Degrees, West 173 Chains; and then North 4 Degrees West, 76 Chains, to the Place where this Tract of Land first began; Containing 12000 Acres of Land, and the usual Allowance for High Ways. And Whereas Partition of the said Tract of Land has been made by the said original Proprietors above named, on the 31st Day of May, Annoque Domini 1742; that by the said Partition the Lots Number 3, 14, 21 and 28, fell to the Share of, and on the same Day was conveyed to Stephen Groesbeck: And that whereas they the Subscribers are Part Owners and Proprietors of all the Four Lots before-mentioned, and we are inclined to have Partition made of the same, pursuant to two Acts of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the Colony of New-York; the one entitled, an Act for the more effectual Collecting of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Colony of New-York; and for Partition of Lands in Order thereto, passed on the 8th Day of January, in the Year of our Lord 1761; the other entitled, an Act to continue an Act, entitled, an Act for the more effectual Collecting of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Colony of New-York, and for Partition of Lands in order thereto; and also to continue one other Act, entitled, an Act to explain Part of an Act, entitled, an Act for the more effectual Collecting of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Colony of New-York, and for Partition of Lands in order thereto; passed the 31st of December 1768. And did therefore, pursuant to the said Acts, thereby give Notice, that John R. Bleecker, and Peter Lansing, Esqrs. and Thomas Hun, Gentleman, all of the City of Albany, were appointed Commissioners, to make Partition of the said Lots, and that we the said Commissioners, would meet on Tuesday the 30th Day of May next ensuing, the Day of the Date thereof, at the House of Mr. Richard Cartwright, Innholder, in the City of Albany, to proceed to the Partition of the same, and did, then and there desire all Persons interested therein, to attend then and there for that Purpose. NOW therefore, We the said John R. Bleecker, Peter Lansing, and Thomas Hun, Commissioners so appointed as aforesaid, DO hereby signify our said Appointment: And do hereby give Notice, that we will meet at the House of Richard Cartwright, in the City of Albany, on the 31st of July next, to proceed to the said Partition; and We desire all Persons interested or concerned, to attend accordingly. Given under our Hands at Albany, this 6th Day of June, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Nine.
JOHN R. BLEECKER,
80 85 PETER LANSINGH,
THOMAS HUN.

WE hear some Copies are to be had in Town of the famous North-Brittons, No. 50 and 51, for publishing which Mr. Bingley is now under Confinement in the King's Bench Prison in London.——Inquire at the Printing-Office.

WHereas the unhappy Behaviour of Mary my Wife, formerly Mary Smith, Widow, has obliged me to live separate from her, and gives me Reason to apprehend she may run me in Debt; These are therefore to desire that no Person will harbour, entertain or trust her on my Account, for that I will pay no Debt of her contracting after the Date hereof. JOHN BROWN,
81 84 of New-York, Boatman.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1384.

[THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1769.]

BOSTON, May 29.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

IT is thought there are as many patriotic Members return'd for the General Aſſembly, which is to meet on the thirty firſt of this month, as ever appeared in any former Houſe; and they are not like to be diſgraced with the Company of above three or four, out of ſeventeen of thoſe unhappy Men of the laſt Houſe, who are branded by their Countrymen, with the Title of Reſcinders; and the Return of ſome of theſe, is ſaid to be owing to honeſt Confeſſions, deep Repentance, and ſolemn Aſſurances of a more cautious, circumſpect Behaviour, for the future, in their public Capacity.

Salem, Marblehead, Ipſwich, Newbury and many other Towns beſides this Capitol, have given Inſtructions to their ſeveral Repreſentatives, for their Conduct at this alarming Criſis; ſuch of them as have been publiſhed in the News-Papers, are Specimens of the others, and may ſerve to convince the World, that the preſent manly and rational Oppoſition to the late violent Attempts upon our Rights and Privileges, is not confined to a ſingle Town, but includes the whole Province.

We have alſo the Pleaſure to learn, that the modern Practice of diſſolving ſuch aſſemblies, as could not be made ſubſervient to the Views and Deſigns of the Miniſtry, has been ſo far from abating the Spirit of the People, in the Cauſe of Liberty, that it has rather ſerved to raiſe and invigorate it; the Complexions of all the Aſſemblies, lately choſen in New-England, and the other Colonies, are full as agreeable and promiſing, as were thoſe of former Years. The Rights of Americans, are not now left to be defended by a ſingle Province; a whole Continent is united in the glorious Struggle.

May 30. The Proteſt of the Inhabitants of this Town, againſt the Reſidence of a Military Power among them, on the Day for the Choice of Gentlemen to repreſent them in General Aſſembly, has already been inſerted.——It ſeems the Members who compoſe his Majeſty's Council for this Province, agreeing in Sentiments with the Town, on this Point; made timely Application to the Governor, that the Cannon and Main Guards which had been placed directly againſt the Court-Houſe, might be removed before the Day arrived for the Election of a new Council; but we apprehend the Application will be unſucceſsful, as the G——r was pleaſed to read to one of his Council the Paragraph of a Letter, ſaid to be wrote by General Gage, in anſwer to one on the Subject, "That he did not conceive what Influence the Mouths of Cannon could poſſibly have in the Choice of a Speaker, for the Houſe of Aſſembly:"——and it is ſaid a certain Officer wittily obſerved, upon the Complaint of one relative to the Cannon's being directly pointed at the Court-Houſe; "that if the Mouth of Cannon was offenſive to the Aſſembly, they would turn its Breech to them.

May 31. On Tueſday laſt his Majeſty's Commiſſion, for the Trial of Piracies, Robberies and Felonies on the High Seas, was read, and a Court formed for the Trial of Michael Corbett, and three others, charged with being concerned in the Murder of Lieut. Panton, of his Majeſty's Ship Roſe: A Motion having been made on Behalf of the Priſoners, that they might have the Privilege of a Trial by Jury; the Court was adjourned to the Thurſday following, when they again met and adjourned to the 29th Inſtant; when it was determined, that ſaid Priſoners were not entitled to a Trial by Jury. The Priſoners then, by their Council, filed a Plea againſt the Juriſdiction of the Court; and it having been thought proper by the Court, to take the ſame into Conſideration, they adjourned to the 14th of June next.

It was with Difficulty, that this Court was formed, a great Part of the Gentlemen named in the Commiſſion living at a Diſtance; and the Inhabitants had the Mortification to perceive, that the whole of His Majeſty's Council of this Province, who had been included in all former Commiſſions, was excluded from the preſent; while, not only the Council of a neighbouring Colony, but even Pro. Temp. Collectors, helped to conſtitute this Court. For ſuch an Indignity thrown upon this ancient and loyal Province, it is known we are obliged to the Generoſity and Prudence of G——r B——d: The particular Motive which influenced to the Exertion of thoſe Virtues for ſo laudable a Deſign, is thought to be this. Towards the Cloſe of the late War, when Burdens were very heavy upon the People, they learnt that conſiderable Sums of Money due to the Province, by Decree of the Court of Vice Admiralty, as the thirds of Forfeitures upon Seizures, were unjuſtly detained; upon which a Number of the Inhabitants, petitioned the General Court, that Meaſures might be taken for the Recovery of thoſe Dues; upon which a Committee was raiſed of both Houſes, to conſider ſaid Petition, who reported; that Wrong had been done the Province, and that the Treaſurer ſhould be empowered, and directed to demand Payment, and on Refuſal thereof, to bring an Action, or Actions at Common Law, for recovering the Sums due, for the Uſe of the Province; this Report was accepted by the Houſe, and concured by the Council, and after ſeveral Meſſages had paſſed, conſented to by the Governor, though ſorely againſt his Inclination.——In Conſequence hereof, a Suit was commenced againſt his Favourite, and Manager, C——s P——x——n, Eſq; M——ſh——l of the C——t of A——l——y; but by ſome Means or other, which might with more Truth than Prudence be related, all the Meaſures for Recovery were baffled, and the Monies ſtill reſt in other Hands than thoſe of the Province Treaſurer.——The Council through this whole Affair, were too juſt, to prefer the Intereſt of a Favourite, to that of a whole Province, and thereby brought upon themſelves the Reſentment of a B—r—d; and the firſt Diſcovery of its Effects was made in the next Commiſſion for a ſpecial Court of Admiralty, from which the whole Council was excluded, and only the Names of a L——t G——r, S——c——ry and J——e of A——y appeared.

June 1. On the 21ſt of laſt Month, Capt. Willſon with the Detachment of the 59th Regiment, ſailed for Halifax; that Officer is now out of the Reach of the Laws of this Province; but the Conduct of the King's Attorney, relative to the Military in that and other Inſtances, has been highly diſguſtful to the People; and the Repreſentatives of Boſton, and other Towns, are inſtructed by their Conſtituents, to uſe their Influence, that a Parliamentary Enquiry may be made into thoſe Matters.

June 2. The next Day, when the 14th Regiment were muſtered in King-Street at Roll-Call, a Fray happened between two little Boys about ſeven Years old, which as uſual, gathered a Crowd of People; ſeveral Perſons going through the Street were oblig'd, in order to avoid the Crowd, to paſs near the Right Wing of the Regiment; for which daring Intruſion, four Perſons were ſucceſſively ſtruck down by a Drummer.——The Battle of the Boys naturally produced a larger one between ſome of the Inhabitants, when a Conſtable interpoſed, to preſerve the Peace;——one of the Soldiers gave the Word to *huſtle the Conſtable*, immediately upon which, his Hat and Wig were ſtruck off, and he was toſs'd about from one to another, tho' he repeatedly cried, he was a King's Officer in the Execution of his Duty; ſome of the Inhabitants being near, he called to them for their Aſſiſtance, and many of them readily went to his Aſſiſtance; upon which the Battle became general, and the Conſtable, and his Aſſiſtants were much abus'd by the Soldiers. Some of the Officers of the Regiment were preſent, none of whom offered to interpoſe, till Col. Dalrymple came into the Street, and being told what had happened, he quickly diſpers'd the Soldiers, ——ſince which they have not met in King-Street, but in the Common for the Buſineſs of Roll-Calling.——It is ſaid one of His Majeſty's Council perceiving the Firſt reforming Magiſtrate in the Street when the Quarrel began, went to him, and motioned his taking proper Meaſures to quell it; but the Reformer only ſhruged his Shoulders, and went off.

June 3. On Wedneſday the 28th of ſaid Month, all Endeavours to bring about a private Compoſition having been honeſtly rejected, a Warrant was iſſued by his Honour the Chief Juſtice, againſt Samuel Fellows, mention'd in this Journal, for having forcibly reſcued a Priſoner from the Sheriff of Glouceſter. The Day after the Deputy Sheriff of this County had received the Warrant, he with the Complainant, waited upon Commdore Hood, to acquaint him with it, and deſire he would permit him to ſerve it upon ſaid Fellows, who was then on board the Commodore's Ship. The Commodore told him he would order ſaid Fellows aſhore, and deſired him to wait upon him again at a particular Hour, which the Sheriff did. The Commodore then told him, he had ſent for ſaid Fellows, and that he deſired a longer Time, in order to procure Bail; and further told him, if he would wait on him again the next Day, he would have him ready.——The Sheriff went again the next Day, and for fear of another Delay, carried with him two Perſons to be Witneſſes of his Demand. The Commodore aſked him if he had any Thing againſt ſaid Fellows, beſides the Chief Juſtice's Warrant? He told him he had a Writ from a Gentleman in Town, for a Debt due from ſaid Fellows. The Commodore, then ſaid "if that is the Caſe, he ſhan't come aſhore; I've no Intention to ſtop a legal Proſecution, but I won't deliver the Man up to private Reſentment." The Sheriff told him, he knew of no private Reſentment, that his Writ was for a juſt Debt. The Commodore ſaid he ſhould not enter into an Argument on the Subject, and ſhew'd the Sheriff the Door.——Not a little ſurpriſed at this unexpected Treatment, ths Sheriff went immediately to the Chief Juſtice, who was at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern at Dinner, with the G——r and C——m——rs, and calling his Honour into another Room, acquainted him with what had paſs'd, at the Commodore's. His Honour then call'd in the Governor, to whom he communicated the Matter. The Governor then aſk'd to what Amount the Debt againſt Fellows was, he told him about £.20 Sterling, he deſired to ſee the Writ, which was ſhewn, and after looking at the Account, he aſk'd his Honour, if he did not imagine it was trump'd up in order to make it exceed £.20 Sterling.——His Honour replied, that Mr. Inches (whoſe Suit it was) was a Gentleman of Character and Reputation, and would not be guilty of a Thing of that Kind. It was then agreed that his Honour ſhould wait upon the Commodore; and he appointed the Sheriff to meet him there, which he did, and after waiting ſome Time (during which his Honour and the Commodore, were in Conferrence) the ſaid Fellows was produced, and the Writ and Warrant were ſerv'd upon him. The Commodore giving Security for Mr. Inches Debt, and Mr. Robert Hollowell, Deputy Commiſſionary of the Cuſtoms, and John Rowe, Eſq; of this place Merchant, were Bail in £.50 each for his perſonal Appearance at the Superiour Court for the County of Eſſex, to anſwer the criminal Proſecution.

June. 5. Our Engliſh Divines are agreed in Sentiment, relative to the Morality of the Chriſtian Sabbath, and this Town from its Beginning, has been remarkable for a ſtrict Obſervation of the Lord's Day.——On the firſt Arrival of the Troops, the ſober Inhabitants were greatly grieved, that the Military Parade and Muſic could not be diſpenſed with, or at leaſt leſſened on thoſe Days; they were ſenſible what unhappy Effects, it would have on the Minds of our inconſiderate Youth, and the lower Claſs of People: All Application for a Redreſs of this Grievance, has been ineffectual; Diſorders upon the Sabbath, are increaſing; our wholeſome Laws cannot be executed upon the Soldiery: The laſt Lord's Day, our Common was covered with great Numbers of People, ſome of whom were diverting themſelves with Horſe-Racing, &c. in the very Preſence of our Wardens.

June 7. On the 29th of laſt Month there was a great Conſumption of Powder on board the Men of War in this Harbour, a Diſplay of Colours, &c. and the Soldiers quartered upon us, appeared with Oak Leaves in their Hats.——Upon enquiring into the Cauſe here of, we were told, that it was in Commemoration of the Preſervation of King Charles the Second; who when flying from the victorious Troops of the Parliament, took Shelter, and remain'd conceal'd from his Purſuers, in the Trunk of a large Oak Tree. Happy has it been for the Princes, who have ſucceeded the Family of the Stewarts, that they have always found in the Hearts of their Subjects a Security, which we may be aſſured they will not be diſpoſed to relinquiſh for all the aluring and flattering Baits which Deſpotiſm, Miniſters, and Favourites can throw out.

June 8. An Advertiſement of James Murray, Eſq; has appeared in the ſeveral Papers, which charges the Author of theſe Journals "with making him a Traitor, a Rebel, and Drunkard; & calling upon him to unmaſk, and ſupport his Charge in public or in private, at his own Option, or ſtand convicted of being an infamous Liar, and a Scoundrel, as alſo the Publiſher of a falſe, ſcandalous, malicious and ſeditious Libel." The Public may be aſſured, that tho' we are not intimidated with the Airs of a *Draw Canſir*, we do not however, look upon ourſelves obliged to ſtand forth to Public View *in Propria Perſonæ*, tho' ſo politely invited to it by no leſs a Perſonage than his Worſhip.——We have before declared to the Public, that we ſhall be ready to ſupport the Truth of what we have related, whenever called upon, or with Pleaſure correct any Miſtakes, that may have eſcaped our Pen: With Reſpect to our reforming Magiſtrate, we did aſſert, "that one Evering his Knees were ſeen to ſmite one againſt the other, which preſently

after buckled under him, whereby he received a Fall, which excited the Pity rather than Laughter of the Beholders." This is true in Fact, and will be proved so by the Oath of a creditable Witness or Witnesses, when legally called upon; if Mr. Reformer, after applying to the Person who he lighted into the Street, with a Pipe in his Mouth, should not think it needless; we did not however set him down for a *Drunkard*, notwithstanding this or any equivocal Circumstances; but only intimated, that it really became those, who set themselves up for *Reformers*, to take good Heed to their Ways lest *Slips* of this Sort, should expose them to the *Censure* and *Ridicule* of all such as *oppose themselves* to Reformation; as also the Impropriety of employing a *lax* unbraced Magistrate in the arduous Work of *bracing* up Government.——The Advertiser, by filling up our gutted Words, has charged us, with calling him a *Traitor* and *Rebel*, when those Words notwithstanding, might be only intended to represent him as a *Tory*, *Rascal*, or almost any Thing else: We are not however, at any Loss to account for so much *seeming Severity*, to himself: This sagacious Gentleman, had not been long among us, before he perceived that Men of the *most infamous Characters* had been *most noticed* by a B——d, ——Nay, He had even lately seen a Letter of his to Lord Hillsborough, advising of his having appointed Mr. Murray, a reforming Magistrate; and that he had told a Counsellor who *objected his unpopularity*, that if his Character had been *the reverse*, should not have nominated him to the Office; might not this Magistrate therefore very justly argue, that, the *more unpopular* and *odious* he could make himself appear, *the more likely* he should be *to obtain* the further Perferment, he was seeking for from such an A———n——— as the present.

And will not this clearly account, not only for the Conduct of this Intruder, in opposing himself to the *general Sense of the People*, from the Time of the Stamp Act to this Day; but for that of *a few others*, who by a most *irritating* and *provoking* Behaviour, have seemed to *invite* upon themselves, *some Marks* of public Resentmentment, upon the *Merit* of which, they might ground an Application for Posts and Pensions?——It is well that this Game appears to be almost up, and that some of the most notorious of those Seekers, are come to *the End of their Tether*. It is to be hoped, that for the future, the true Characters of Men will, be more regarded by A——d——n, and that such as have gained the *Goodwill* and *Confidence* of their Fellow Citizens, by a *prudent*, *upright*, and *benevolent* Conduct, will be thought *more proper Persons* to fill up Posts of *Honour* and Trust, than those who by a *contrary Behaviour*, have justly forfeited it; *then* and not till then, may we expect *such Representations* will be made by the *Servants of Government*, relative to the Sentiments and Behaviour of a *loyal People*, as will gain them the *Esteem* and *Favour* of their Sovereign, then will our Troubles *cease*, and our Divisions *close*, and that much wish'd for Union and Harmony, between Great-Britain, and her Colonies, be restored, upon which the *Security* and *Welfare* of *both*, doth under Providence, so much depend.

June 9. The Character given in sacred Writ, of a true Magistrate is, "that he beareth not the Sword in vain;" by this we suppose it is intended, that he never fails to execute the good and wholsome Laws of a Community, upon all such as shall dare to violate them: But it seems our modern Justice does not conceive of these Words, in so confined a Sense; otherwise it cannot be supposed, whatever may have been his Provocation, that he would publicly intimate a Readiness to draw a Sword in *Oppugnation* of the Laws which he has been *sworn to maintain*. Whether a Duel will however, be realized in this, or any other Colony, we pretend not to predict; but this we are told, that a spirited Inhabitant of the Town, has left Word with the Publishers of his Advertisement, that he shall be ready to gratify *the Reformer*, by an Appearance at the *Time* and *Place*, which he shall think proper to appoint for the Purpose of proving to his Masters, that they have pitch'd upon a very suitable Officer to command in a St. George's Field Engagement.——We would however, by no Means, be thought to encourage any *illegal* Rencounters on our Behalf; whenever we are *properly* called upon, we hope we shall manifest to the World, that the Pen is not the *only Weapon* we can make use of, in Support of constitutional Government, and the *Rights* of Americans.

June 10. All the Insults and Provocations, which the Inhabitants of this Town are daily receiving from the Soldiery, cannot be inserted; such as we from Time to Time notice, may be sufficient to manifest to the World, the Severity with which this Town has been treated, for daring to distinguish themselves, in the Support of the just Rights of Americans, and how much a loyal and prudent People can bear, before they proceed to Etremities.

June 11. A young Man, an Apprentice to a House Carpenter in this Town, happening to be looking over a Fence on a small Hill, near the Assembly Room, in order to take a View of the Company there dancing; a Centinel who had been placed at the Door, came behind him and gave him a Blow on the Head, by which he was struck to the Ground, and suffered a great Loss Blood; the Soldier's Pretence for this Violence, being, that he had been spat upon, by one on the Hill.

June 12. A married Neice of a distinguished Ship Builder in this Town, returning home in the Evening, was followed by some Officers, who treated her with great Rudeness, before she could recover the Shelter of her Uncle's House.

BOSTON, June 22.

Thursday last Capt. Stevens arrived here from Jamaica: on the 29th of May he saw a large ship full of soldiers; and the day following off Cape Corientas he fell in with 4 more large ships full of soldiers, and one capital ship, and passing them within pistol shot, hail'd them three times, but could obtain no answer; these latter were standing through the Gulph of Mexico, and supposed to be bound to the Mississippi. The former, on Captain Steven's hoisting English colours, likewise hoisted Spanish, but immediately took them down again.

Since our last the detachment of the Royal Train of Artillery, with their cannon and other stores, were embarked on board one of the cutters, and sailed for Halifax.

His Majesty, by Writ of Privy Seal, has been pleased to issue his Royal Commission bearing Date at Westminster the Seventh day of October, in the Seventh Year of his Reign, authorizing and appointing John Temple, Esq; Surveyor-General of the Customs for the Northern District of America. * Peter Randolph, Esq; Surveyor-General of the Customs for the Southern District of America; Charles Stewart, Esq, Surveyor-General of the Customs for the District of Quebec; Andrew Elliot, Esq; Receiver-General of his Majesty's Quit-Rents in the Province of New-York. * Chambers Russel, Esq; Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty for the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay; William Allen, Esq; Chief-Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania; Samuel Holland, Esq; Surveyor-General of Lands for the Northern District of America; William DeBrahm, Esq; Surveyor-General of the Southern District of America; Andrew Oliver, Esq; Secretary of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay; Charles Morris, Esq; Surveyor of Lands and one of the Council of the Province of Nova-Scotia; Peyton Randolph, Esq; Attorney-General, and one of the Council of Virginia; Benjamin Franklin, Esq; of the Province of Pennsylvania; and Jared Ingersol, Esq; of the Colony of Connecticut; or any Five of them, to ascertain, settle, and determine the Boundary Line between the two Provinces of New-York and New-Jersey, in such Manner as from sufficient Evidence produced to them, shall appear just and equitable.—And we hear the 18th of next Month is the Day appointed for said Commissioners to meet at the City of New-York, to proceed on the Business of their Commission.

The above List of the Commissioners, is here inserted exactly conformable to the Commission.

*The two Gentlemen with this * Mark to their Names, are since deceased.*

Mr. PRINTER, *Newport, June* 24, 1769.

THE paragraph in the Philadelphia paper relating to Senegal, alarmed me at first hearing it; but on calculating the time, I find that about nine week's back, from the second of June, would bring it to the first of April or last of March, about which time Capt. John Clark, in the sloop Elizabeth, of this port, would have put into Fyal, on his passage from Senegal to London; as he had orders so to do, and sail'd in company with me, from Senegal, the 16th February, at which time there was the greatest harmony imaginable subsisting between the natives and the English inhabitants; nor was there the least suspicion, or even a probability of disturbance in the manner mentioned in that paper.

I judge it has taken its rise from Capt. Clark's having on board a lady, who was down at Gambia at the time of the natives making an attempt upon James-Fort; where her husband died, and she lived some time after with Governor de Batt, before she came up to Senegal.——At Fyal she probably past for the Governor's lady, and on relating what had happened at Gambia, the Portuguese, not well understanding it, and knowing the sloop came from Senegal, reported in the manner you have it at St. Michael's, as the islanders are fond of carrying news from island to island, and seldom suffer themselves to let it lose by handing it from one to the other.

I am, &c.

J. C.

N. B. The Governor of Senegal has no lady.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

By Capt. Adams in 10 weeks from Barcelona, we learn, that the Emperor of Morocco has agreed to furnish the garrison of Gibraltar with live stock, &c. and trade with the English, on the same terms as formerly; which trade, for some time past, had been stopt, on account of his demanding double duties.

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Mr. Falck begs Leave to observe, that it is his Original Invention, first made Public in New-York, 1766, and since in England. He returns his sincere Thanks to the Ladies and the Public in General, for the kind Reception he has met with; he has brought it to its Perfection, and will make it his study to give continual Satisfaction. He earnestly cautions the Public against the Impositions of Counterfeits, which have appeared in New-York since his Absence, (an Inconvenience which Useful Inventions generally labour under by Quacks, whose Study it is to impose on the Public) which he hopes will be attended to, and the Counterfeit treated with that Contempt it deserves. 59—

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